

Renouncing Catholicism.

The Marquise Des Monstiers, Merimille, who was Miss Mary Gwendolyn Caldwell, of Kentucky, New York, and the Continent, heiress to \$2,000,000 and who endowed the Mary Gwendolyn Caldwell Hall of Divinity of the Roman Catholic University, in the city of Washington, has caused a sensation by renouncing Catholicism. She is the wife of a French nobleman of ancient lineage, and no layman of the Roman Church has been so prominent in the higher work of the organization than she.

The Marquise was in high favor with the late Pontiff, who bestowed upon her several of the most eagerly sought medals within his gift, and upon her presentation to him following a gift of \$300,000 for the founding of the university at Washington, the Pope invited her to have a private audience, at which he officiated.

The young American woman was held in equal esteem by all the Princes of the Church, by Archbishops and by all the clergy, as representing a daughter of the faith whose devotion was beyond the slightest question.

The Marquise renounces and denounces the Church, and her act is doubly impressive for being carried out within the shadow of the Vatican in Rome. She caused herself to be interviewed and forwarded the interview, properly attested, by mail, to this country.

She says that since she has been living in Europe her eyes have been opened to what the Church really is and to "its anything but sanctity." She declares that her early action in turning one-third of her fortune over to the Church and endowing the Washington University, was influenced by Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, when she was twenty-one years old.

For years, she asserts, she has been trying to rid herself of "the subtle but overwhelming influence of a Church which pretends to the privilege of being alone able to open the gates of heaven to a sorrowful and sinful world."

She ends by saying that at last the Protestant blood asserted itself, and "I now forever repudiate and cast off the yoke of Rome."

The Marquise was the daughter of William Shakespeare Caldwell, who came to America from England, where he had been a theatrical manager. He went to Richmond, Va., and became a gas magnate, with interests in Chicago, St. Louis, Mobile and several other cities. His wife was a Miss Breckenridge, a noted beauty and one of the old Kentucky family.

The present Marquise and her sister were more or less known in Newport circles, and when her father died she got \$2,000,000. Her hand was sought by many, but in 1896 she married the Marquis, after a seven years' engagement to Prince Murat, grandson of the King of Naples. This engagement was broken off because the Prince looked for a settlement of \$1,000,000 before the ceremony.

Bishop Spaulding performed the ceremony at her wedding with the Marquis in St. Joseph's Church, Paris. Bishop Spaulding was the guardian and administrator of her estate.

Her sister married a nobleman, Baron von Zedwin, who died as the result of an accident at the Royal Albert regatta in 1896. His title dated from 1754.

The renunciation of her faith by the Marquise des Monstiers created great surprise at the Roman Catholic University, where the hierarchy were gathered recently to consider several important subjects, to which was added the former Miss Caldwell's declaration.

It is variously whispered that her change in faith is because some person is trying to gain control of her property.

Officials of the university discussed the matter guardedly and Rector O'Connell refused to accept the statement as true and refused to talk at all. To satisfy himself, however, he cabled to Rome for information.

Bishop Spaulding said: "It is all a mystery to me."

THE BEE WILL BE THANKFUL TO SEE

H. P. Cheatham returned to the city.

Register J. W. Lyons retained.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard not forgotten.

Judge J. C. Pritchard a member of the United States Supreme Bench.

Justice Lewis I. O'Neal placed on the bench.

District Taggart promoted.

Col. Campbell Carrington have a prosperous new year.

Prof. J. T. Layton made musical director of the schools.

Dr. Daniel H. Williams Health Officer for the District of Columbia.

A normal school at Howard University.

Attorney James F. Bundy increase the number of his houses to twenty.

J. F. Stewart appointed a bank receiver, from which he may realize a good fee.

Dr. John R. Francis enlarge his sanitarium.

Dr. F. J. Shadd increase his wealth.

The Crispus Attucks increase its membership.

J. F. Collins and W. H. Green enlarge their law practice.

Twenty thousand subscribers for THE BEE.

District men appointed to District offices.

Public Printer Palmer retained.

George L. Knox take no back seat.

Editor Fortune recognized.

Charles W. Anderson appointed to a big position in his State.

H. C. C. Astwood stand pat.

Chris. Penz, of the Philadelphia Tribune, sent abroad.

W. J. Mayes promoted.

Robert H. Terrell appointed to a judgeship in the Philippines.

Booker Washington enter the Cabinet.

Col. James Lewis, of New Orleans, given a better job.

W. Allison Sweeney sent as Minister to Brazil.

King, of the Dallas Express, collector at Galveston.

The Civil Liberty Party resurrected.

Prof. J. T. Layton tendered a testimonial.

An explanation from the janitor of the District Building how he carried (?) New York.

Subscribers to THE BEE who have received bills remit at once.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WHITE.

Among the representative men in this country who deserve the respect and confidence of their people is ex-Congressman George H. White, of North Carolina. Mr. White is an unselfish representative. He was a member of Congress from North Carolina who acquitted himself well. He is an independent thinker, and a man who has ideas of his own. He represented his district in Congress with honor and credit to himself, and when he retired he was endorsed for a position commensurate with his ability. Why he did not receive it THE BEE does not know. Notwithstanding, he never sulked in his tent. He was always willing and ready to obey his party's call. In the recent campaign he was active in upholding the principles of the Republican party, and defended the administration of President Roosevelt with a vim. His many speeches, as THE BEE stated last week, were effective and beneficial. Mr. White has had a great deal of affliction in his family for a number of years, and yet he has never been the man to disobey the call of party managers. He is a true representative of the negro. Although Mr. White and ex-Senator (now Judge) Pritchard differed politically, Judge Pritchard has always spoken of Mr. White in the highest terms. Both of these distinguished men have done the State of North Carolina some service.

IS HE A COLORED MAN?

Mr. John Colvin, of Kenilworth, D. C., who is having some trouble with his children, has declared that he is not a colored man. Mr. Colvin is a highly respectable citizen who is well known among the colored people in this city. Some few years ago Mr. Colvin was a janitor of a school in this city, and a high Mason in Eureka Lodge (colored). Mr. Dancy F. Saville, formerly a letter-carrier in this city, has often sat in counsel with him. Mr. Saville is a colored man, and knows Mr. Colvin very well. Mr. James Hughes, also a high Mason, and janitor at the Police Court, is well acquainted with Mr. Colvin. THE BEE maintains that Mr. Colvin has a perfect right to send his children to a white school if he so desires, because there is no law to prevent him. But, just why Mr. Colvin wants to deny his identity and association with his colored friends is best known to him.

ONLY \$1.00 TO HARPER'S FERRY,

Gharleston and Winchester and return via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Sun day Nov. 20. Special train will leave Washington at 8.30 A. M. An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on historical grounds.

Candidate Taylor's Good Advice.

In an interview published in last Sunday's New York Sun, George E. Taylor, late presidential candidate of the National Negro Liberty party, expressed his views as to the aims and hopes of his supporters, and kindred questions. Speaking of the effort to keep the negro down, he said:

"I know what the keeping-down process is. I've been through it."

"When I started the Negro Solicitor in Oskaloosa I had very little money. I had to secure advertisements, boom circulation, write articles and do some of the printing. I had to put in sixteen or eighteen hours a day."

"But I was working like a nigger, and I was all right. White folks bought my paper and gave me their advertisements."

"As the paper was gradually made to pay, I was able to begin to take things easier. I began to secure such comforts as a white man in my position would have done."

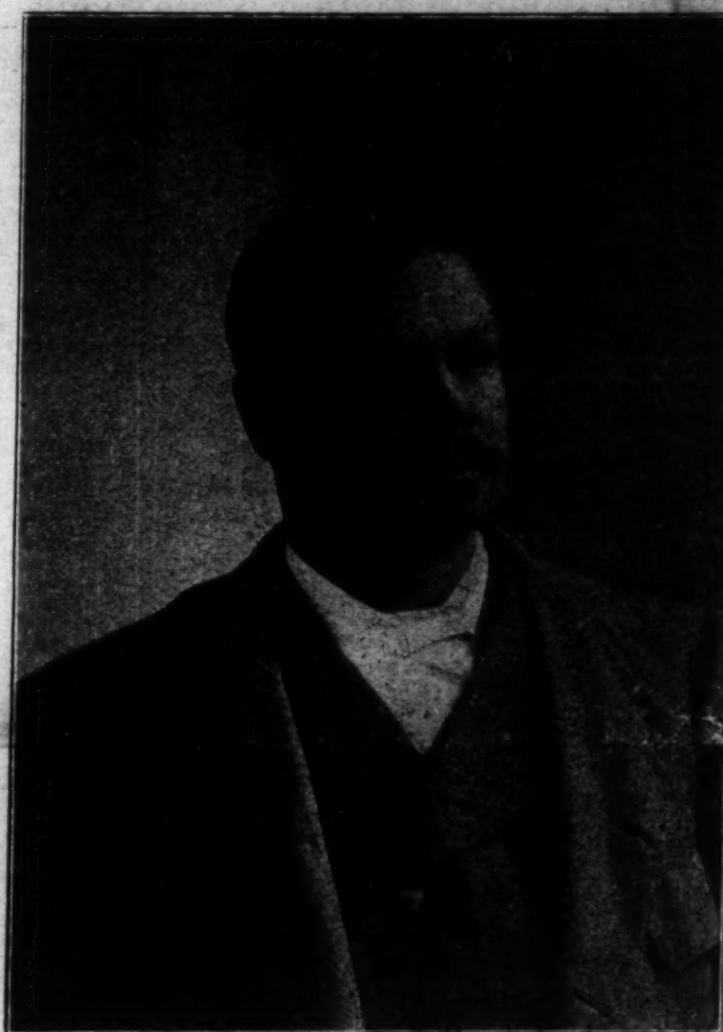
Among Odd-Fellows.

J. W. Muse, chairman of the committee on the State of the Order, appointed the Grand Master at the 12th B. M. C., is making commendable headway on his report.

Robert White, the N. G. of John L. Cook Lodge, No. 1185, was confined to his room by reason of illness for several days last week.

Alfred Brown, whose illness was mentioned in THE BEE last week, died at his home on E street between Second and Third streets southwest, Sunday last. His funeral took place from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 1 p. m. Wednesday. The deceased was a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1365.

Rose Hill Lodge, No. 1726, has, through Attorney W. C. Martin, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The incorporators are: Tyler E. Hill, Stewart E. Minor, Robert N. Simms, Levi Brooks, Lewis Frazier, Arthur C. Lo-



HON. GEO. H. WHITE, OF N. C.

"I added a story to my house, put in bath tubs, and cooked on a gas stove. Then I got a horse and a rubber-tired trap. When I was buying a horse I thought I might as well get a good one. I bought a horse that could pass anything in town."

"My wife got hats and silk dresses and we used to drive out in the afternoons. When our friends visited us we would take them to the best restaurants in town."

"Then my advertisements and circulation began to fall off. The paper was soon run at a loss. I went to a white man who was a friend of mine and asked what was the trouble."

"Well, if you want me to tell you," he said, "people think that you are putting on too many airs for a nigger. They think that if you have so much money you can do without theirs."

"The end was that I had to sell out my paper at a loss. I had been kept down."

"Booker Washington and his plans are good enough in their way, but they will never secure the redemption of the negro race. The negro must do that himself at the polls. When the negro by an independent party organization proves and secures his equality at the polls, then perhaps there will not be so much talk about 'keeping the nigger down.'"

"There is one important fact that the white man must keep in mind when he calculates our fighting chance at the polls in the future. The white race is standing still while the black is growing."

"The whites no longer have large families, but the blacks are breeding fast. To be sure, the census shows that there has been a greater increase in the number of whites than of the blacks. But there are two facts that discount that showing:

"One is that the negro conceals his numbers, as I have already said. The other is that the whites are receiving immense yearly accessions from Europe, while the colored race is growing only through its birth rate."

gan and Henry Braxton. The lodge was instituted July 7, 1876. In this matter the lodge has acted wisely.

R. Beecher Taylor, of Richmond, Va., the secretary of the 2th B. M. C., is a most efficient stenographer, and as reading clerk he will compare favorably with the reading clerks of either branch of the Federal Congress.

The exercises incident to the dedication of the new hall recently erected on Sumner avenue, Anacostia, by Traveling Pilgrims Lodge, No. 2358, will take place at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The members of the various branches of the order have been invited to attend. After the formal dedication of the hall the members of the order will march to Bethlehem Baptist Church, opposite Douglass Hall, where short addresses will be delivered by representative members of the fraternity.

Grand Master J. McHenry Jones was in the city Wednesday and Thursday of last week. He came to attend the S. Coleridge Taylor concerts. He was accompanied by his wife.

The members of the S. C. of M. elected at the B. M. C. recently held at Columbus, Ohio, will be installed the second Monday in January, 1905, at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL COLORED PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BENEFICIAL UNION.

(Chartered March 17, 1904.)

A deliberative, representative, voluntary protective benevolent association, in which each and every member has one vote in making rules and electing officers, and each enjoys an equal share of all benefits. Prompt medical attention for sick members; death benefits larger than necessary burial expenses; assistance and counsel to members in distress, especially when oppressed in the usual way. To see that each has a fair show in courts, whatever the charge. To own and control sources of supply in order to enable all members to purchase the necessities at reductions from trust

prices, the only possible remedy against trusts. The stores, markets, shops, wood and coal and lumber yards, farms, dairies and lands to be owned and managed by the Union and its members. The Union aims to take control of any business, profession or agency that supplies negro needs, in order that negroes may control their own earnings, spendings and business, and in order to employ our own unemployed. The Union organizes all classes and the masses, pledged and shown to be the best interests of all—in fact the negro's salvation—to patronize and work for mutual interests. Colored papers please copy. Membership dues, 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents weekly. The Union will buy land to be divided into suitable lots to be sold to members at cost.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.

Main Office: 1128 G street northeast, Washington, D. C.

JOHN S. MOSBY.

Col. John S. Mosby received a few months ago a letter from Judge Roulhac, of Birmingham, Ala., commenting on the attitude of the Southern people toward our President personally. Col. Mosby sent the letter to Oyster Bay, as he thought the sentiments expressed in it by a Confederate veteran would be gratifying to the President. He received a reply, which he did not publish during the campaign, as he felt that the President's motives in writing the letter would be misconstrued. The letter is as follows:

White House, Washington, Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.

(Personal.)

My Dear Col. Mosby: That is a fine letter Col. Mosby's, and I appreciate it. I have always been saddened rather than angered by the attacks upon me in the South. I am half a Southerner myself, and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the South are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the North. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Col. John S. Mosby, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

At Convention Hall last week, the occasion of the S. Coleridge Taylor Choral Society's presentation of "Hiawatha," several colored citizens applied for fifty and seventy-five-cent tickets, and they were informed by the white ticket-seller of a colored concert that he had no fifty and seventy-five-cent tickets. In the meantime Mr. H. L. Robinson, of 1927 Eleventh street northwest, applied for a seventy-five-cent ticket, and he was informed that there was no fifty or seventy-five-cent ticket. At this juncture two white men presented themselves to the window and asked for two fifty-cent tickets. They received the tickets and the money was given. Mr. Robinson, who was standing unobserved at the time, came from his hiding place and demanded a seventy-five-cent ticket. He said: "You told me a few moments ago that you had no fifty-cent tickets, and you also told those colored people (pointing in the direction of those he told) there that you had no fifty-cent tickets." The consensus of opinion is that the managers were catering to the white people, but they failed. The entertainment would have been a greater financial success had it not been for such bad management.

GREATLY REDUCED ONE-WAY Colonist Fares to the West VIA BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Commencing September 14 and continuing daily to and including October 14th, 1904, The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will place on sale daily, from all stations, One-way colonist tickets to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at Greatly Reduced Rates. For Tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Cheap excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair Wednesday November 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd. Only \$17.00 round trip from Washington. Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains. Returning tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale. (All on ticket agent for time of train and full information.)

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The holiday number of THE BEE will be issued December 17th. The patrons of this paper are requested to send in their advertisements not later than December 10th. Those who intend to receive on New Year Day are requested to send the information to the society editor of THE BEE. Please state who will receive with you and from and to what hour. There will be no charge for the publication of these social notices. Patrons are also requested to send in their social and local notices by Wednesday of each week.

What I Saw And Heard.

Applications have begun to come in from the faithful orators who spoke in the last campaign. I have been informed that Register J. W. Lyons especially will not be disturbed. Captain Lyons acquitted himself nobly. I am free to confess that he was the most astute politician in the fight.

President Roosevelt will no doubt take care of his faithful black allies. There will be no change in the Haitian mission. Minister W. F. Powell has made a good record.

The President will no doubt appoint District men to District offices. I hope so, at any rate.

The District of Columbia has never been given any representation. I shall be glad to see some representative colored man given a place commensurate with his ability.

I was surprised to know that during the recent campaign only one White Republican under the District government had the nerve to join the Old Boys' Club, and that man was Mr. Aaron Bradshaw. The Democratic employees in the District government were bold. Republicans were afraid to say anything. They had to remain silent while Democrats boasted of what they intended to do if Parker came in. Senator Gorman abused the President and characterized him as a negro-lover. I hope the President will not allow himself to be fooled by the silver-tongued Democrats in the South. Of course, I don't want to see the negro set aside and ignored. I don't believe the President will desert his faithful black allies. Many things have been said as to what the President intends to do so far as the negro is concerned. He is not a man to go back on his word.

Prof. Booker T. Washington can well afford to remain silent. The negro is not going crazy over the recent Republican victory any more than the white Republicans. I understand that a dinner will be given in New York by white Republicans on account of the recent Republican victory. Even if the negro did have a jollification, would he be doing more than white Republicans?

If Professor Washington would be less previous he would do the race a service.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers is doing a great work at Galbraith. He collected a large sum of money last Sunday week. He knows how to get the "stuff." I would like to see him a bishop.

I understand that only one negro justice of the peace will be appointed at the expiration of the term of the justices. Unless the law is changed, I am of the opinion that we should see to it that the present number of justices be retained. It is important. The city is growing daily, and it is important that we should have enough justices to carry on the work.

ROUNDER.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPPARD.

North Carolina has many men of whom she should be proud. But perhaps the youngest and the one who is ever loyal to his people and in whom the people have the most implicit confidence, is Dr. James E. Sheppard, of Durham. He was in the city a few days ago, and had a long talk with the President. Dr. Sheppard spoke in the highest terms of President Roosevelt and his relation with the people, irrespective of color or condition. He believes that President Roosevelt will be president of all the people, and at the expiration of his term of service the entire world will call him blessed. Dr. Sheppard says the negro need have no fear. His interests will be protected. All the negro had to do, stated the doctor, is to be quiet and he will be satisfied.

Dr. Sheppard left for his home in Durham last Monday in company with ex-Recorder Cheatham, who accompanied Dr. Sheppard to the White House. Both gentlemen will return within two weeks.

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HUNTER BAGS WHITE DEER

Rare Specimen Brought Down in Adirondack Mountains by a Sportsman.

A white deer was recently killed in the vicinity of Okauchee Lake, in New York, which is located in the heart of the Adirondacks, by Orson Bullock, a native of that place. White deer are about as rare as white elephants, and as far as can be ascertained this is the only one killed or seen so far this season in the Adirondacks. The deer was a buck with four points on the horns and as perfect a specimen of antlers as was ever taken out of the big woods.

The deer was snow white all over, with the exception of a few light gray spots on its neck and shoulders. It weighed in the neighborhood of 160 pounds, and its legs were very short. Deer—not white ones, however, are said to be very plentiful now in and about the Cranberry lake region.

Around Cranberry lake the white deer is considered the curiosity of the present season, and people are going miles to see it. The owner proposes to have the skin stuffed and mounted and to retain it himself unless he can dispose of the stuffed animal to some museum or other parties at a good consideration.

Men just out of the big woods tell the story in Bullock's own words of how he bagged his game.

"I was going along through the woods not far from the lake," said Bullock, "when I saw a white form between the leaves. As I came a little nearer I had to look twice before I could believe my eyes, for there was a short-legged deer as white all over as snow. I took another look then, to make sure that I had not made a mistake, and then fired. It's not every day that you can bag a white deer around here, and I'll feel pretty well satisfied if I don't get another thing this season."

FINDS RARE LOST ORCHID.

Ship's Steward Expects to Win Fortune from Flower—Graveyard Robbed for the Plant.

The steward of the sugar steamer Abergeide, which, after doubling the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at New York the other day, believes he has a specimen of a long lost valuable orchid. Through the taste of the steward for orchids, Capt. Keith's dining room became the attractive shelter of a rare horticultural exhibit.

If the steward's surmises, based on the description of the bloom which the natives gave him, are correct, he expects to become so wealthy that he can buy up half the top-priced orchids in England and corner the market.

At Macassar, the chief port on the Island of Celebes, the Abergeide's steward, H. Dedekind, was presented by a Chinese clerk with an orchid seedling, which he planted in gravel within a coconut husk.

The Macassar seedling is developing finely, and in five years will break out, said the Chinaman, into white blossoms, and may then be worth \$500.

At Sourabaya a native came off shore with palms, and the steward asked him if he couldn't fetch some orchids. A few days later the native returned with some parasitic seedlings growing out of moss on the rim of a tree.

The collector had detached the bark with moss and orchid. The Malay said that he had collected the specimens at the risk of his life, having robbed the graveyard of a village near Sourabaya to get the unpromising-looking roots.

From the description of the gorgeous bloom to come, Dedekind believes it to be an orchid which accidentally arrived in England 50 years ago, from an unknown origin and was lost.

WOMAN KILLS TON MOOSE.

After Husband Had Quit Chase Wife Sights Big Animal and Brings Him Down.

Reading, Pa., friends are in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Martin Poindeexter, who, with her husband, is on a hunting trip through Canada, announcing that she had killed the largest moose ever shot in New Brunswick.

Mrs. Poindeexter is a plucky little woman and a true shot. The killing of the moose is best told in her letter which says:

"We started on a moose hunt, and after we went two miles Mr. Poindeexter was compelled to turn back. I continued with the guide, and soon we heard the moose coming. We crossed a swamp up to our knees, and lay down behind a big tree. The moose soon started for me. I didn't get the least bit excited, but instead leveled my gun and fired, the first shot taking effect in the neck. I gave him two more 'pops' to finish him. It took the combined efforts of five men to drag him back to camp. In honor of my luck the crowd asked me to name the camp and I named it 'Big Moose'."

The moose will be shipped to Reading this week. It weighs almost 2,000 pounds, has red horns, which are very rare, and they measure 62½ inches from tip to tip. Mrs. Poindeexter declares that she will not return home until she has succeeded in shooting her first bear.

Must Step Aside.

A Laporte (Ind.) couple met, courted and were married, all inside of an hour. We boast a great deal of our western git-up-an'-git, remarks the Denver Post, but there are times when it must step aside to allow Hoosier hustle to pass.

A Simple Maine Man.

A Maine man pounded a bull with a club. The club is being kept by the family as a sad souvenir.

PEARY'S NEW VESSEL

SHIP IN WHICH EXPLORER WILL SEEK THE NORTH POLE.

Will Have the Good Points of All Vessels Used in Polar Explorations—To Be of 1,500 Tons Displacement.

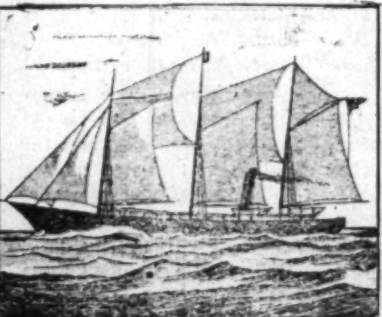
New York.—Encouraged by his previous performance, Commander Robert E. Peary, of the United States navy, is now having built a new craft for his final dash for the north pole. Less than a year's time will see this sturdy vessel headed for the north-land and the region of eternal ice. In this last and what is to be his final effort Commander Peary has united the fruit of his own experience in the past together with the difficulties that have confronted his rivals in this forbidding field of geographical research. This new ship will be very remarkable in many ways.

The vessel is technically described as a three-masted fore and aft schooner rigged steam vessel, with auxiliary sail power, says a writer in the New York Herald. The foremast and the mizzenmast will be single sticks of the best Oregon pine, and the mainmast, while of the same material, will carry a separate topmast of selected yellow pine. At the masthead of the mainmast will be carried the "crow's nest," from which a lookout will direct the navigation of the craft.

The ship will be 164 feet long on the load water line and 180 feet long from the tip of her stem to the after side of her rail. Her maximum beam over her guard will be nearly 35 feet, and when laden she will draw nearly 17 feet of water. Her displacement when ready for sea, and with all coal and stores aboard, will be quite 1,500 tons.

The two big deck houses will provide quarters for Commander Peary, the ship's officers and the members of the scientific staff. These houses will be of peculiar construction and are designed to be portable. The object of this is to facilitate their removal from ship to shore if emergency demand, where they may be turned into reasonably comfortable habitations, susceptible of economical heating and maintenance. Most of the crew, of which there will be about 20, will be housed on the berth deck.

The keel, stem and sternpost will be built of heavy white oak, and over the regular keel there will be a stout



PEARY'S NEW SHIP.
(With It the Daring Explorer Will Attempt to Reach the North Pole.)

false keel of the same material, which will bear the rub of thick ice and grounding. The frames will also be of white oak and closely spaced. The deck beams will be of very thick yellow pine, unusually well supported and fastened to the frames by big through bolts.

Amidships these beams will be supported right up from the keelson by steel stanchions so arranged that they may be set up by bolts to take up any "give" in the structure during the course of construction. To insure exceptional stiffness to the hull there will be heavy yellow pine diagonal braces, very securely fastened, at every frame. While cutting up the space between decks, this arrangement gives just that resistance to the pressure of ice upon the bottom and bilges that will cause the vessel, like a melon seed pinched between the fingers, to rise and free itself of the stress.

Above all things it is essential that the vessel should not leak, and to insure this and to take the constant rub of the ice the hull will be covered with a double course of five-inch planking. The inner course will be of yellow pine and the outer course, which will be immediately subjected to wear, will be of well seasoned white oak. The inner course will be calked when finished and made securely water tight. Over the inner course will then be laid a sheeting of tarred hemp or tarred canvas. After this is thoroughly secured the outer planking will be laid and bolted with exceptional strength, to each frame.

Great Salt Plants.

There are two great plants for solar evaporation of salt in the United States, one at Salt Lake and the other on San Francisco bay. The brine pumped at Salt Lake carries over 20 per cent. salt and is free from impurities. That pumped at San Francisco has on the other hand somewhat less salt than the water of the open sea, and it has the customary impurities. At present Utah ranks sixth among the states as a salt producer, and its output now reaches up to 500,000 barrels per annum.

Wild Horses Spread Mange.

Thousands of wild horses roam the unfenced ranges of Oregon, and the state veterinarian has ordered that they shall be shot. This is to prevent the spread of mange among cattle and other live stock.

A Curious Structure.

In Segovia, Northern Spain, stands one of the most curious structures in the world, a palace that is known as "the house of the points," because its front is carved into innumerable facets.

P. A. Dickson

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Boys' Clothing Children's Clothing
Furnishings and Hats.The Atlantic & Pacific
R. R. & Surety Co.,

Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since the 16th of August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR WASH., D. C.,
1109 I St. N. W.

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Hammond Typewriter.

THE HAMMOND
TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

PERFECT alignment and impression. Easy of operation. Work in sight. Changeable type-shuttles. The best typewriter for the business or professional man.

In Use By

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P. W. Frisby,
J. L. Walton,
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and others.

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FIRED THE "ROCKET"

MAN WHO RAN ON FIRST LOCOMOTIVE LIVING IN IOWA.

He Tells of the First Experience in Railroad Engineering—Would Like to See the Old Engine.

Des Moines, Ia.—A model of the famous Rocket, the first engine to draw a passenger train, stands in the Transportation building of the St. Louis exposition, and Edwin Entwistle, the man who acted as fireman on the epoch-making day, 73 years ago, when the first passenger train in the world left Manchester for Liverpool, lives in a humble cottage in East Des Moines, and he thinks of his inability to visit the exposition and see the Rocket model tears come into his eyes and course down his cheeks.

"I'd give anything I possess just to see and handle it again," the aged man said recently, as he told the story of that memorable trip. "But I'm old now and feeble. I'm not the lad I was when George Stephenson gave me a word of cheer and I climbed into the Rocket and we started on our trip."

Edwin Entwistle was a lad of 16 when the trip was made. He was recommended to Stephenson by the duke of Bridgewater, whose steward declared that Entwistle was the best mechanic in his shops.

It was in September, 1831, that the Rocket made its trip. Stephenson had triumphed over many difficulties and the test was to be made. He had completed his plans, obtained a charter for the railroad between Liverpool and Manchester and laid his track.

When the track was completed and Stephenson was ready to enter the competition he was without a fireman. He applied to the duke of Bridgewater and was sent by the latter to his machine shops. Here Stephenson repeated his request to the foreman of the shop. The latter replied:

"I haven't a man to send, but that lad will serve your purpose, if you care to take him and get an order from the steward."

The order from the steward was not long in coming, and Edwin Entwistle,



EDWIN ENTWISTLE.
(He was the Fireman on George Stephenson's First Locomotive.)

then a machinist's apprentice, went on the Rocket.

Stephenson took Entwistle out the following Sunday to let him try his hand at the throttle. They ran the engine down to the bog, a distance of 15 miles, and return. Stephenson was more than pleased. The next day was the day for the competition. Entwistle, speaking of the trip, said to a Des Moines correspondent of the New York Herald:

"I don't remember much about the weather. All the days in England are pretty much the same, and along the seacoast there is always more or less of a fog. The 31 miles were what might be called level country. Where the bog had been filled in, of course, was level. It was slightly downhill between Manchester and Liverpool. The country was not rough."

"I don't remember the time we made on the trip, but it didn't mean much, as the trip was marred by a fatal accident. We were about half way down when a stop was made. The duke of Wellington was talking to Mr. Huskisson, and they were standing on the second track. Suddenly a construction engine came around the corner and bore down on them. The duke of Wellington jumped and escaped safely, but Mr. Huskisson was struck down and the wheels passed over his legs above the knees. He was taken to Liverpool, where he lived about ten hours."

"Strange as it may seem, this accident did not prejudice the people against the railroad. They understood that it was an accident, and did not blame the road."

"The Rocket pulled on that trip five coaches. They were small affairs and looked much like stage coaches on wheels. Each coach contained three seats, each accommodating three people, making nine to a coach. People rode on the tops, however, and hung on the sides of the coaches, so that in all 75 persons rode that day. Thousands of persons were lined up along the railroad track on both sides to witness the strange performance."

After operating the Rocket 30 months young Entwistle found himself almost a nervous wreck and refused to serve any longer.

"When I was 18—that was in 1837—I left England and came to this country. Fifty years ago I came west and built a house right on this very spot."

Alpine Records Broken.

All previous records in the matter of Alpine accidents were broken this year. Nearly 300 accidents occurred, while last year the number reached only 148. In fact, the accidents have increased eightfold within the last seven years.

VISIT OF PRINCE FUSHIMI

The Japanese Nobleman Wishes to Study Industrial Conditions in This Country.

Washington.—It was stated authoritatively that the purpose of the emperor of Japan in sending on a visit to this country his adopted brother, his imperial highness, Prince Fushimi, is to strengthen by every appropriate means the traditional friendship between the United States and Japan. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, in a conversation at the legation, said:

"When a person of dignity travels in a foreign country it is almost always the case that the occasion is used to start some speculation in regard to the object of his journey. So I do not



PRINCE FUSHIMI.
(Lieutenant General in the Japanese Army and Adopted Brother of the Emperor.)

expect that exception should be made of the visit of his imperial highness. But to attribute it to the so-called change in American feeling as represented by some newspapers is entirely a 'guess' from wild imagination. The prince's visit to this country was originally brought into consideration as long ago as last spring, but as it was a part of its object to see the world's fair at St. Louis, it was considered advisable to defer it to the autumn, when the exhibits would be in a more complete form for observation, and for that reason this time was chosen for his visit, but there is, of course, no question about the principal object of his visit being to strengthen thereby the ties of genuine friendship so happily existing between the United States and Japan, in a most appropriate manner, but not in such 'patchwork' fashion as has been reported in some quarters.

"His highness will maintain his official status as imperial prince only at Washington and St. Louis, but in all other cities he will travel incognito. This is another evidence that he is not coming here to start a 'boom,' as has been reported. After his visit to the fair, where he will be particularly interested to see the wonderful display of American genius and energy, he will visit the educational, commercial and industrial centers of this country, such as Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, etc., to study the true cause of the greatness of the United States, and also of the legitimate interest of this great republic in the far east."

THE REV. CHARLES WAGNER

Interesting Personality of This Noted French Author and Evangelical Preacher.

Boston.—But few European visitors to this country have excited more general interest than Rev. Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," "The Better Way," etc., and a French evangelist preacher. His fame preceded him to this country, and his books have been widely read by all classes of people. The principle object of his visit to this country was to attend the peace congress at



REV. CHARLES WAGNER.
(Author of "The Simple Life," "The Better Way," and Other Books.)

Boston, but he has remained to lecture in many of our large cities.

From an interesting sketch of the life and work of M. Wagner, written by Grace King, the southern novelist, for the Congregationalist, we learn that he is now regarded as the leader of liberal Protestantism in France, and in that capacity has recently published a book, strongly defending the faith against the attack of a noted French free-thinker, M. Wagner and his wife are natives of Alsacia, and his first work as a pastor was in a small village in that region on the French side of the line. Later he came to Paris and founded a mission in the Faubourg St. Antoine, which has since been enlarged into what is now known as the Eglise Boulevard Beaumarchais. Here, in one of the most neglected and godless sections of the French capital, M. Wagner has been doing noble work for these many years among the poor, the friendless and the criminal, and many lives have been redeemed through his instrumentality.

CONGRER TO RETURN. TO VIEW BOTTOM OF SEA.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA COMING HOME.

Has Had Wide Experience in Diplomatic Field Both in the Orient and in South American Countries.

Des Moines, Ia.—Announcement is made that on January 1 Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China, will resign his diplomatic post and return, with his family, to this city. Few diplomatic careers of recent years have been as adventurous and picturesque as Maj. Conger's. Few women of any rank or station of recent years have played as important a part in shaping the destinies of an empire as Mrs. Conger. No less an authority than William E. Curtis, on his return from a tour of the world, declared to the Chicago Women's club that Mrs. Conger is directly responsible for the recent action of the dowager empress establishing in universities in the largest cities of China. That was but one example of the wonderful influence which Mrs. Conger exerts over the real ruler of the celestial empire.

Maj. and Mrs. Conger have now been stationed at Peking for six years, says a special from this city to the Chicago Chronicle. There they were throughout the siege consequent upon the "boxer" uprising. Imprisoned in the legation, they remained until the allied troops, with Gen. Chaffee in command of the United States forces, made their historic march to the relief of the beleaguered diplomats.

It was in 1898 that Maj. Conger was sent to the Peking post, transferred from Brazil, where he had served two terms, from 1891 to 1893, and again in 1897 and 1898. An interesting story is told of his appointment to the Brazilian mission. When he was a young



MAJ. CONGER.
(United States Minister to China, Who Is to Retire Soon.)

man Conger had attended the law school at Albany, N. Y. Among the students in his class, and one with whom he became well acquainted, until the acquaintance grew into a true friendship, was William McKinley. A quarter of a century later Maj. Conger and Maj. McKinley served together in congress, and the friendship of early days was renewed. When the Brazilian post became vacant President McKinley remembered his friend Conger and the appointment was promptly made. Later, when the Peking post became vacant and the administration needed a thorough diplomat, a tactful, careful statesman, Maj. Conger was transferred. The Peking post is an important one; the past six years have found grave questions of commerce as well as of international law, arising. Maj. Conger has fulfilled his mission. During the diplomatic conferences following the capture of Peking he represented this government, and, while there are some to-day who maintain that he was too forgiving and lenient, and granted concessions to China which should never have been made, he acted throughout for what he considered the highest and greatest justice to all.

It was some time after the "boxer" uprising that Maj. Conger returned to Des Moines, his lifetime home, on a short leave of absence. A great mass meeting was held at the Auditorium to welcome him. It was attended by thousands. When Maj. Conger had departed for China, a few years before, the Grand Army post of which he was an honored member had held a smoker in his honor. One of the features of that farewell had been the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" by one of the sweet-voiced singers of the city.

"Many and many a time during the darkest days, when death seemed only a few hours removed, did I remember those words, 'God be with you till we meet again,' and utter them over and over and think of the comrades and friends and folks at home," declared Maj. Conger, with the tears streaming down his face, as he responded to the addresses in his honor.

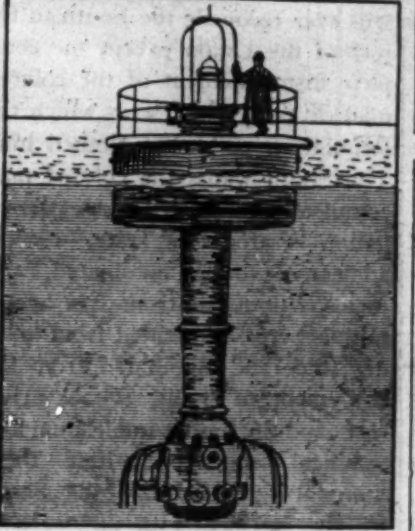
The Petroleum Production.
It is not yet half a century since Col. Drake discovered petroleum on the waters of Oil creek, near Titusville, Pa. The total production of crude petroleum from 1859 to 1902—43 years—has been no less than 1,165,280,727 barrels. Of this output Pennsylvania and New York contributed 53.9 per cent.; Ohio, 24.3 per cent.; West Virginia, 11.3 per cent.; Indiana, 3.9 per cent.; California, 3.6 per cent.; and Texas, 2.1 per cent.

Football Aids Police.
The Australian detectives find football useful. Criminals will hide six days in the week, but they have to come out on Saturdays to see the football game, and the police are on hand.

A New Invention That Will Be of Great Value in Ocean Research.

London.—A clever instrument has been devised by Cavaliere Giuseppe Pino, an Italian inventor, by which the bottom of the sea can be examined with a clearness that has hitherto been impossible. This invention and one to raise objects are in daily use, the operations being supervised by the inventor.

The hydroscope—such is the name given to the instrument for seeing objects in the sea or on the sea bottom—is constructed of steel and in shape



THE HYDROSCOPE.
(View Showing the Instrument as It Appears in the Water.)

is like a huge telescope pointed downward into coral caverns or sunken ships instead of upward at the sun or the stars. Its complex system of lenses, 12 in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. By the internal mirrors they produce a clear picture of the sea bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera-obscura house at the top, which floats above the surface and is capable of holding four people.

The amount of light under the surface is considerably greater than is generally imagined. The inventor of the hydroscope has himself been able to read a newspaper lying on the sea bottom at a depth of 360 feet from the surface by the ordinary daylight penetrating the water. The area viewed by the lenses at the bottom of the tube varies according to the amount of light.

The hydroscope is also likely to prove of considerable use on war vessels. A tube can be fitted into the center of a vessel, one end of which will lead to the captain's bridge and the other will penetrate the bottom of the vessel and have an extension that can be thrust out and drawn back as occasion requires. When the hydroscope lenses, which will be somewhat different from the apparatus illustrated, are drawn up flush with the bottom of the vessel the water beneath the ship can be viewed to a distance of 60 to 90 feet.

A PECULIAR MAPLE TREE.

It Is Growing in Canada and Has the Habits of the Vine.

Toronto, Canada.—A curiosity in nature's realm that has attracted the notice of students of forestry is a soft maple tree, which has grown in such form as to defy all precedents. It has completely entwined itself around a beech, and mingled its branches with that of its companion. This odd phenomenon is to be seen at Havelock, Ontario, Canada.

No one knows just how the maple got its unusual start, as there are no trees of its kind in the immediate vicinity.



ODD FREAK OF NATURE.
(A Canadian Maple Tree that has Entwined a Big Beech.)

James E. Kennard, who owns the property on which it is located, first observed the maple as a small twig growing beside the beech. The twig flourished with such persistency that his attention was attracted to it, and he refrained from cutting it down. Completely overshadowed by its neighbor, it began to work its way around the beech in search of the sunlight. For several years it continued its peculiar method of reaching upward, until it made its way among the branches of the beech, acting more like a vine than a tree.

In some places the maple hugs the beech so closely that the bark of the two has almost grown together. At the same time the separate identity has been preserved, and both trees are in a perfectly healthy condition. Naturalists who have examined the maple say that they have never seen another instance of a similar nature.

A Natural Bridge.
One petrified tree trunk in Arizona forms a natural bridge over a canyon.

HORSETHIEF UNSAFE.

PROPERTY INTERESTS GUARDED IN TWO TERRITORIES.

Organized Bands of Desperadoes, That Were a Menace in the Old Days, Now Find Scant Pickings.

Guthrie, Okla.—In the two territories, soon to be united as one state under the name of Oklahoma, the Anti-Horse Thief association has grown in numbers and importance, and to-day James S. Kirkwood, of Guthrie, is the head of an army of 40,000 men, all residents of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, each man of whom is subject to immediate service at any time to take the trail and aid in the capture of the festive horse thief.

With the advance of civilization across the western prairies the horse thief and his band have been buffeted and beaten until they bid fair to take their places in obscurity with the buffalo, deer and antelope. Instead of the vast expanses of prairies which afforded ample avenue of escape for the horse thief and his gang of marauders, the plains are now dotted with towns, in each of which is located a telegraph instrument, a device which has done more to eradicate the horse thief and his methods than any other agent.

The passing of the horse thief in Oklahoma can be credited largely to the efforts of the Anti-Horse Thief association, which now has close to 1,000 lodges in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The National Anti-Horse Thief association was organized in northern Missouri 43 years ago, and it ultimately extended its membership into all of the middle and western states and territories.

During the past year the association alone there were organized 131 new lodges, with a membership of 14,000. In this country a few lodges were or-



JAMES S. KIRKWOOD.
(Commander of the Horse-Thief Hunting Army of Two Territories.)

ganized during the year, with over 700 members. Throughout Indian Territory the increase has been even greater. In the territorial division of the national association there is one anti-horse thief lodge to every 60 square miles; in Kansas, one to every 216 square miles; in Oklahoma alone, one to every 120 square miles; Pawnee county has a lodge to every 26 square miles; Lincoln and Pottawatomie county, one to every 35 square miles; Logan one to every 38, and Greer county one to every 140.

During the past year the association has aided in the capture of 137 horse thieves and the recovery of \$12,000 worth of stolen animals. There were 124 horses stolen and 136 recovered, some of them being stolen during the previous year. Out of the 187 thieves captured 117 have been convicted.

A great part of the prominence attained by Kirkwood as president of the association and as the most intrepid leader in the two territories is due to "Traveler," a black stallion, which has been in Kirkwood's possession for many years. He is said to be able to scent a horse thief for several miles, and he is more widely known in Oklahoma than any other animal in the territory. The horse has carried Kirkwood all day and all night without rest except for food and water. "Traveler" is now 18 years old, but he is still able to catch the air of excitement in a man hunt, and on an occasion of that kind he sprints over country roads and fields as if he were still a colt.

Criminal Education Society.
The academy of crime, of which Dickens' imitable Fagin was the head professor, has lost its prestige since details of a similar institution in Italy have come to light. This organization, called the "Malavita," was situated at Foggia and aimed at committing all sorts of crime, from highway robbery to kidnapping. There were two schools, one to teach the use of the knife and the other for pickpockets. A few francs were charged for admission, and the pupils graduated according to the proficiency they attained. If any of the members were arrested the other members volunteered to give perjured testimony in his behalf, while a few more took charge of the witnesses for the prosecution, whom they scared by threats into refusing to testify.

Jews in the World.
It is estimated the total Jewish population of the world is 10,671,832. The United States has 1,127,268; Austria-Hungary, 2,071,254; Germany, 586,948; Russia, 5,189,401; Turkey, 350,000; the British empire, 276,614; Morocco, 150,000; Abyssinia, 120,000, and other nations less numbers. France has only 20,000, against Germany's population of nearly 600,000; Norway and Sweden together have only 3,402, and strange to say, Spain has only 492 Jews within her boundaries.

FEARS A GRAB BY RUSSIA.

Gen. L'Orange, of Norway, Who Asserts the Czar Plans to Invade Scandinavia.

Christiania, Norway.—The Scandinavian people are still earnestly discussing the recent remarkable article by Gen. H. P. L'Orange, published in the Aftenposten. The perils therein pointed out apparently are so manifest that belief exists in certain quarters that European chancelleries have been asked to consider the situation.

Gen. L'Orange stated positively that prior to the breaking out of the war with Japan, Russia had made all military and



GEN. L'ORANGE.
(Who Prophesies a Russian Invasion of the Scandinavian Peninsula.)

naval preparations to invade Sweden and Norway.

The purpose of the expedition was alleged to be the seizure of Norwegian territory on the North sea, and the creation thereof of an open port for the czar's navy. While Gen. L'Orange did not specifically indicate the section of country coveted, the impression remains that Muscovite eyes gaze longingly on the coast at some point between the Naze and Bergen.

A more sensational part of the article, if that were possible, is the positive declaration that Russia is backed in her daring scheme of invasion and spoliation by Germany, who, as stated, is to be given a free hand to seize Denmark and turn that kingdom into a vassalage of the kaiser. The base ingratitude of such project is disclosed by the fact—if Gen. L'Orange's assertions be true—that Czar Nicholas is ready to sacrifice national and domestic honor to procure the coveted territory, for his mother is a daughter of the venerable Danish king, Christian IX.

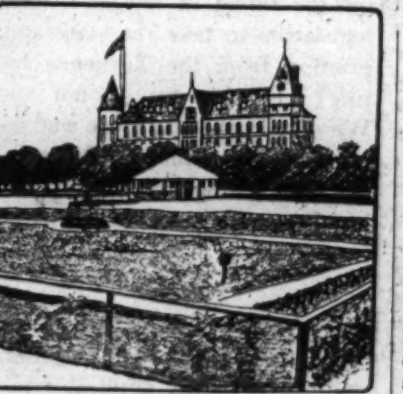
Gen. L'Orange, who is a descendant of a noble French family, is considered to be one of the ablest military critics in Europe. Until recently he was commander-in-chief of the Norwegian army. In 1894 he was made chief of the general staff, and in 1897 was given the baton of commander-in-chief. He also is a member of the Royal Swedish war academy.

It is considered significant that the publishing of the article evoked an official protest from the Russian government.

WILL ENLARGE UNION HOME.

Printers to Add to Their Already Large Institution at Colorado Springs, Col.

Denver.—Enlargement of the Union Printers' home at Colorado Springs, one of the finest and most complete institutions of its kind, is being arranged for, and the plan is to erect the new addition as a memorial to the late Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who was known as "The Printers' Friend." Although the members of the International Typographical union have expended more than \$500,000 on the home, and have shown unparalleled generosity in its



UNION PRINTERS' HOME.
(Located at Colorado Springs, Col., and Is to Be Enlarged.)

equipment, they are continually adding to its resources.

The home occupies a fine tract of 80 acres, one mile east of the city of Colorado Springs, in the shadow of Pike's Peak. The group of handsome buildings and well-kept surroundings are one of the attractions of that region. All this has come as a result of an unconditional gift of \$10,000 from the late George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, to the union in 1886. The printers increased the sum to \$70,000, and the Colorado site was selected in 1889.

The main building is a beautiful structure of white lava stone with red sandstone trimmings, 144 feet long and 44 feet wide, with a wing at the rear of the north end 20x40 feet. The building contains 75 rooms.

In the plans of the proposed Cummings' memorial addition a fine library hall is provided, as Mrs. Cummings has spoken of her intention to donate the library of the late congressman to the home. The cost of the new building will be from \$20,000 to \$30,000. A special committee of 11 members is now actively engaged in obtaining the funds for the addition, which will consist of an extension of the northeast wing of the main building about 65 feet, the plans for which have been approved. Michael Gilbert, of Chicago, is chairman of this committee.

PATHETIC ROMANCE.

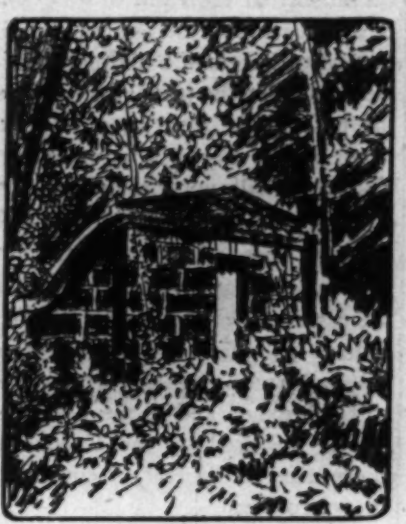
IT LIES BURIED IN A HUDSON RIVER TOMB.

A Love Story of Years Ago and Its Sad Ending—The Fate of Catherine Fardon and Her Lover.

New York.—Although time has almost erased from memory a romance of over half a century ago there yet remains an old tomb at the uppermost end of the Palisades to tell a curious story long buried within its grim gray walls, says a special in the Herald of this city. A narrow, overgrown path winds its way up to the old vault from the road which leads from Sparkill to Piermont, where within the shadow of the Palisades this tomb has stood for over 50 years.

Not far from this spot, along the roadway leading to the banks of the Hudson, stands an old colonial mansion which for years has been deserted. Behind its bolted doors still remain much of the handsome old furniture and decorations which tell of the once luxurious home. The old spinning wheel still stands in the corner and the richly painted portraits still hang upon the walls. A shady driveway running around the rear of the house winds its way to the top of the Palisades, where a most superb view stretches before you of the Hudson and the surrounding country, rich in historical reminiscence of the revolution.

William Fardon, of Holland Dutch descent, migrated to this section of the country many years before the civil war. Being a shrewd business man he soon became very wealthy. The mansion in which he lived was built of lumber from his sawmill and the surrounding estate was kept in splendid condition. His daughter Catherine was a girl of great beauty, with many ac-



A HUDSON RIVER TOMB.
(In It Is Buried a Romance of Many Years Ago.)

complishments, whose graces had won great favor among her friends. But the sad and that befell her cast a deep shadow over the home where peace and happiness had reigned supreme.

At the time the Erie railroad was building its great pier out into the Hudson a contractor from the south came here, in connection with the enterprise and lived for some time at Piermont, then a bustling town. His son, a young stripling of 19, soon became acquainted with Catherine and during the summer months the two became inseparable friends. After a time they became engaged. Later on, when the young suitor approached the old gentleman for his daughter's hand, the question came up as to what money the young man had behind him. Fortune had not been financially generous to the young fellow and he had nothing to offer but his protection and love. This not being a sufficient price for his daughter their marriage was refused. Forbidden to see him any longer the young girl was seldom seen afterward. From her window, where she sat alone at night looking silently into the moonlight, she could see the path where they had so many times strolled together and where they had often talked over their future plans.

Many reports were rumored about the village concerning her strange death. Some say that she had been locked up in a little room at the top of the house, where she pined away and died from grief, and still others said that she became despondent and starved herself to death. She was interred in a marble tomb which had been built in the mountain side.

In later years, when William Fardon died, it was said that in his will he made a request that his coffin be borne to the tomb by negroes, as he wished no white man ever to enter the sacred chamber where his daughter's body lay. Another story is that when they carried his coffin into the tomb they accidentally knocked against the one where the daughter's body lay exposed to view through the glass lid, and the far caused the body, which had been embalmed, to fall to dust. A beautiful portrait of Catherine Fardon still hangs upon the fall in the old mansion.

Clothing Made of Fish Skins.

The government fish commission has been making investigations about the suitability of fish skins for clothing. It has been found that salmon skins make excellent leather and have been used for boots by the Eskimos for this purpose for years. These northern people also use tanned codfish skins for coats and waterproof garments. Whaleskin makes beautiful leather and takes color well.

Electrical Conductor Wanted.
The French Society of Manufacturers are offering a prize of 6,000 francs for the invention of an electrical conductor.

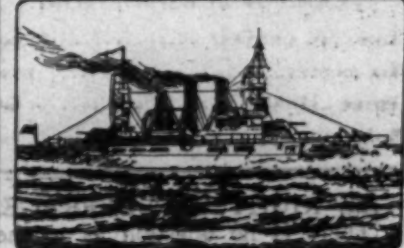
A FINE NEW BATTLESHIP.

The New Jersey Represents the Highest Type in the World's Naval Construction.

Boston.—The latest addition to the United States navy is the powerful battleship New Jersey, built at the Fore River shipyards, at Quincy, Mass. It is more than five years since the New Jersey was conceived. Congress, in March, 1899, appropriated money for three sea-going coast line battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, and provided for two more by the act of June 7, 1900.

The bureau of construction and repair fully carried out the evident purpose of congress, for the design of the Virginia and class represents five most powerful battleships.

The general dimensions and chief characteristics of these vessels are: Length on load water line, 435 feet;



BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY.
The Latest Addition to the United States Naval Force.

breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches; trial displacement, about 14,948 tons; mean draft at trial displacement, about 23 feet 9 inches; greatest draft, full load, about 26 feet.

In the 15,000 tons represented in each of these vessels, the many antagonistic qualities essential to a perfect fighting machine have been compromised and incorporated in proportion which experience seems to have pointed out as the most desirable and efficient. To begin with, these battleships will have a speed of at least 19 knots, which compares most favorably with any battleships under construction abroad, as well as with any in the projected stage.

The New Jersey will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder, triple expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse power, having a stroke of four feet, running, under conditions of maximum speed, at about 120 revolutions per minute.

The New Jersey will carry four 12-inch guns, 40 calibers in length, mounted by pairs in balanced turrets, one turret being located forward of the superstructure and the other aft, and each having a total arc of train of 270 degrees. In the New Jersey there will be a broadside battery on the gun deck of 12 six-inch rapid-fire guns, 50 calibers in length, mounted six on each side, each with a total arc of train of 121 degrees. The secondary battery will consist of 12 three-inch 50 caliber rapid-fire guns, 18 three-pounder semi-automatic, eight one-pounder heavy automatic, two 30 caliber machine guns and six 30 caliber Colt automatic guns, all mounted in commanding positions and having large arcs of fire.

To make her defensive qualities proportionately great, she will be provided with a complete water line belt of armor, eight feet in width amidships, 11 inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel.

"GRAFT" IN HIGH PLACES.

Gen. Zlinsky, of the Russian Army, Is Charged with a Serious Offense.

St. Petersburg.—It is becoming more and more evident that the catastrophes following Gen. Kuropatkin's army are not all the result of chance, or even accident. Friends of Kuropatkin here have charged that Admiral Alexieff



GEN. ZLINSKY.
Charged with Blocking Reinforcements for Kuropatkin's Army.

would be pleased to see him fall in his campaign against the Japanese, and some of the more radical have gone further and said that Alexieff had done all in his power to bring about such a failure. Others have claimed that Russia's unpreparedness in the far east resulted from "graft" in high places, and that empty coal bins, empty ammunition chests, empty commissary warehouses, etc., meant full pocketbooks for Alexieff and his staff.

That portion of Gen. Kuropatkin's friends who are making these charges are especially bitter against Gen. Zlinsky, chief of staff to Gen. Alexieff. He is said to have blocked in every way that he could the arrival of reinforcements for Kuropatkin, and also the arrival of ammunition and provisions for the Manchurian army since Kuropatkin took command. So openly are these charges being made that they may result in a court-martial for Gen. Zlinsky, and if such ever comes it will undoubtedly disclose a remarkable series of "grafting" operations that will affect many officers in the czar's service.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT

1209 "I" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year \$2.00
Six months 1.00
Three Months60
Subscribe, monthly 20

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

There is no question as to the right of a state to prescribe the qualifications for suffrage. The 15th amendment to the Constitution, however, does limit the right of a state to deal with that subject. It prohibits the denial or abridgment of the right of a citizen of the United States to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The amendment further confers upon Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions which prohibit the above abridgment or denial. The 14th amendment provides that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of Congress thereof, is denied any of the male citizens of such State being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

It is needless to state that in states other than the Southern states, the right to vote is conditioned upon educational and property qualifications and which will come under the requirements of the 14th and 15th amendments. And it is expected that the Congressional representation will be curtailed in proportion to the number disqualified. Massachusetts, Connecticut and California are three Northern states which will be thus affected. But in Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina it is clear that their constitutions have specifically aimed at the disfranchisement of the colored people. In Mississippi it is required that every elector shall be able to understand any section of the constitution of the state, when read to him, and to be able to give a reasonable interpretation of the same. This is an unreasonable requirement, and would, if rigidly enforced, disqualify nine-tenths of all of the white citizens of the state. But the judges select sections of the constitution to suit the color of the citizen, rendering the interpretation easy or difficult, as the case may be, and their high-handed and unjust discrimination is made easy. But in Louisiana and North Carolina, where the tests are applied only to the colored population, the discrimination is clearly unconstitutional and with which Congress is imperatively called upon to deal. In these three states 500,000 colored citizens, representing a population of 1,500,000, are disfranchised. The importance of some definite action on the part of Congress regarding this subject is emphasized by that principle of representative government which requires that each state shall have only its just measure of political power. The facts and their interpretation by the leading political exponents at the South, clearly point to the avowed intention and systematic effort on the part of the South to appropriate Congressional representation which does not belong to them. In other words they are guilty of robbery

of the gravest character, by seeking to disenfranchise more than one-brethren at the bidding of ambition and basest manipulation, with a vengeance.

They are not content to disfranchise the colored brother at the South, for whom they entertain inveterate hatred and opposition and who they claim are unfit for government; but they are actually robbing their own white brothers, who are their superiors in all that makes for citizenship and good government, and whom they are constantly characterizing as coequals in the fraternity of the "great white race."

The question, therefore, is not confined to the colored people alone. Just what Congress will do is a matter of conjecture. John Quincy Adams once said: "Insult, bullying and threats characterize the slaveholders in Congress; talk, timidity and submission the Representatives from the free states." Our observation has been that the North has too often yielded to the threats of the South and have talked themselves timidly into submission. There are three modes of meeting these conditions. The first is to obey the mandate of the Constitution and cut down representation. The second is to pass a "force bill," as the South are wont to call it. The third is to amend the Constitution so that the right to vote will be a fixity and free from the manipulation of base and ambitious tricksters. Under the present conditions the first would seem most imperative. But in any case we trust that Congress will not hesitate to act and act promptly with that vigor of manliness which characterizes men who are in earnest and who are conscious of the justice of their cause. Temporizing and higgling and compromising are weaknesses to be despised and if the Congress can be inspired by the Executive, there need be no fear of cowardice or poltroonism.

TOO PREVIOUS.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Booker T. Washington spoke at Birmingham, Ala., in part as follows:

"Not a few have predicted that on account of the recent elections many members of our race would lose their heads, would become unduly pompous, self-assertive; and generally offensive. "With all the earnestness that I can command, I want to urge our people in every part of the country to dis appoint those who have made such predictions by leading an increased life of usefulness, soberness and simplicity, remembering, as I have often exhorted before, that in the long run it is to the certain and fundamental ideas of growth in property, intelligence and high Christian character, together with the cultivation of friendly relations with our neighbors of all races, that we must look for our ultimate success. The masses of our people are to dwell for all time here in the South, and here it is that our destiny must be worked out, and we can only succeed when we have the confidence and cooperation of those about us."

On its face there is nothing wrong about the advice contained in the above extract. Usefulness, soberness, simplicity, prosperity, intelligence, Christian character, friendly relations and co-operation are things to be emphasized. In fact these things constitute the base of an enduring civilization. But why should it be thought necessary to advise colored people against being "unduly pompous, self-assertive and generally offensive" over the result of the late Presidential election? Why are people advised to be vaccinated? Because smallpox either exists, or is likely to break out. Why did the health authorities recently advise people in this community to boil drinking water? To arrest and stamp out an existing condition of typhoid. By analogous reasoning it is fair to assume that Mr. Washington's advice above quoted is based upon the belief that colored people are "unduly pompous, self-assertive, and generally offensive." This does not appear on the face of the matter, but is clearly understood and deducible by a natural and logical process of reasoning. For our part we deny that the colored man is "unduly pompous, self-assertive and generally offensive." We deny that there

was any rhyme, reason, occasion, excuse or pretext in the conduct of the colored people over the outcome of the recent election to justify Mr. Washington in giving advice which has brought satisfaction to all negrophobists and shame and humiliation to self-respecting negroes. As everybody knows, there was never a time when the negro has shown such self-restraint, self-control and moral and mental discipline. As a result of the recent election, we have heard of no torch-light processions organized by negroes, no bonfires, no illuminations, no banquets, no expressions, oral or written, indicative of great expectations. The fact is that hopes deferred, broken promises and cruel persecution have practically broken the black man's spirit, and deprived him of his self-respect. To show further the uselessness of the advice above quoted, it is only necessary to quote from an article written from Jackson, Miss., to the New Orleans Picayune. The correspondent says: "It is a notable fact that there is no rejoicing in this city among the negroes at the election of Roosevelt and not a particle of change has been noted in them. They don't seem to care one way or the other." Now this is testimony from the enemy, and is a relevant and crushing refutation of the assumption upon which Mr. Washington's advice is based.

In view of the negroes' conduct, which is admittedly unchanged since the election, why should Mr. Washington rush to the Associated Press with advice which necessarily implies a distrust of the negroes' common sense and self-control? Was it to placate the Washington Post, the Heflins, the Tillmans, the Vardamans, the Hobsons and the Jeff. Davises? Or was it merely designed to stimulate donations to the Tuskegee Institute? We ask this latter question because following this advice, there appeared in the Springfield Republican and the New York Sun an appeal over Mr. Washington's signature for funds to carry on the work at Tuskegee. In this appeal he says the cost of operating the institution is \$160,000 per annum, that it has an assured income of \$69,933, and that \$90,067 must be raised through the gifts of friends. The present endowment is \$1,030,553.28, and it is desired to raise that to at least \$3,000,000. Then \$65,000 is wanted to build a new dining hall. Was the accusation against his race of being "unduly pompous, self-assertive and generally offensive," made in order to "lay a good foundation" to ask for these large gifts? Or was the accusation made to ward off the threat of certain Alabama legislators to take the state appropriation from the Tuskegee Institute? Frankly we do not know. We only know that there was nothing in the conduct of the race to warrant giving the advice which has been published throughout the country.

HOME RULE.

The term home-rule, as generally applied, is hardly applicable to the District of Columbia. In its broad sense, it presupposes government by the people, in so far as local affairs are concerned at least, as a result of the exercise of the elective franchise. The capacity for self-government therefore being demonstrated, the term is used to emphasize the right of local selection of Federal officers who may be necessary to the completion of state or territorial governmental machinery. The District of Columbia, therefore, having a form of government quite anomalous and in which the exercise of suffrage is absent, being governed by Commissioners who are independent of the desires and authority of the people, the term home-rule in its broad sense cannot be applied. But it is emphatically applicable in a limited sense, the people of the District are at least citizens of the United States, and while they are denied the privilege of suffrage, and although their executive and administrative officers are selected without their consent or wishes, and oftentimes in spite of them, yet they fully meet all of the require-

ments of a just and equitable government by cheerfully conforming to all of the taxes which are levied and sustaining every police and civic regulation. The argument that home-rule in any sense is inapplicable to the District, on account of the fact that suffrage is absent or because the Government pays one-half of the expense is ridiculous and highly untenable. The best evidence of home-rule is good citizenship, with or without the suffrage and it cannot be questioned that the people of the District constitute as law-abiding a community as can be found in any part of the country. And the denial of the privilege of local self-government, through the ordinary and popular methods offers the strongest possible reason why the Federal Government ought to liberally distribute its patronage among the citizens of the District.

The fact of good citizenship being proven, it seems but fair to be required but to show that there are men in the District eminently fitted to meet all of the conditions imposed upon Federal officeholders generally. On this point it is only necessary to state that there are dozens and hundreds of citizens in the District who are competent to fill every office within the gift of the President. This statement does not apply to the whites alone. There are many more colored men in the District, as capable as any of the whites, who could efficiently and honorably fill all of the positions which the President has power to bestow, not excepting Commissioners or Judgeships. And when we come to consider this fact, in its relation to the proportion which the colored citizens bears to the whites, it is but reasonable that in the light of the application of limited home-rule even the colored people of the District should come in for their full share. We are not speaking in the interest of any particular person or with reference to any particular office, but only in the light of fair play. The President is not likely, we assume, to satisfy the baneful sentiment of Jim-Crowism by setting apart any particular office for colored people. While it is reasonable to expect that the colored people will hold the offices which they have so acceptably administered, yet in the light of the varied capacity of our people and believing the President our true friend, we feel assured that the future will find the colored people in many places never before filled by them and which will require talents, administrative and executive ability and special knowledge never before demonstrated. Call it by whatever term you may, let the white and colored people of the District have a fair show. The colored people possess timber for any office in the District the President has the power to bestow.

TRYING TO DECEIVE THE PRESIDENT.

The South, which has abused, maligned, vilified and insulted President Roosevelt, is now, since his election, trying to dictate his policy and to show him how he may bring the South into harmony with the rest of the Union. It is intimated in many quarters in the South that that section is now ready to "divide on economical questions" provided she receives proper encouragement at the hands of the President. The South is undoubtedly much chagrined to find herself in a hopeless minority in the nation, and her solitude and isolation are something that greatly concerns her. The newspapers are exploiting the material progress of the South, and are saying that her possibilities for future development are practically without limit.

It is nothing new to hear all these things. They are usually brought into service at the beginning of each Republican administration. They were first used on the advent of President Hayes' administration. Garfield and Arthur, Harrison and McKinley, all were approached with these glittering generalities. They did not yield up the fundamental principles upon which the Republican party has earned the gratitude of mankind

and an imperishable glory. And now President Roosevelt is being lead up to the pinnacle of the temple and advised to abandon the colored man, to renounce the principle of his civil and political equality, and to leave him without constitutional guarantees in the hands of those who have enslaved, degraded and dehumanized him. For, while the organs of public opinion at the South are rather wary about descending to particulars, it is nevertheless well known that nothing will ever reconcile the South to the rest of the Union except the complete dismantlement of the colored man of every right with which the Republican party has clothed him. The South wants the colored man completely eliminated from participation in affairs of state, eliminated from voting, eliminated from juries, eliminated from free access to the courts, eliminated from holding office and eliminated from the enjoyment of public school privileges and the higher intellectual and technical education. Let these things be granted and the South will be satisfied with any sort of terms.

The President is a brave and fearless man, and has said many fine things in the interest of square and even-handed justice, the open door and the square deal. In view of his past record and of the loyal and solid support he has received from the colored people, it is not conceivable that he will now abandon them to the oppressor. Let us possess our souls in patience, and watch and pray.

THE NEGRO'S FUTURE.

It is not presumed that the President will change his course towards the negroes. But just what will be his policy is a conjecture. The negro should shape his own policy between now and 1908. Prof. Booker Washington in his disposition to tickle and cater to the sentiment of the South attempts to give some advice to the masses by telling them not to be too jubilant over the defeat of their enemy, the Democratic party South. Prof. Washington is not aware that the negro has long since ceased to be jubilant over everything. He has received but little and he expects less. The negro was not as jubilant as the white Republicans were after the election.

There is one thing certain, he was not afraid to express himself during the campaign, which cannot be said of many white Republicans. White Republicans in office were afraid to tell their preference. You could always find the negro and he didn't fail to express himself, although he didn't know what the result of the election would be. He had hopes and he expressed those hopes. But what of the future of the colored man, is the question. Is he to receive more or less? Are the constitutional amendments to be enforced? Must the thousands of disfranchised colored men in the South remain in the condition they are now? What inducements will be offered these faithful black allies? The loyalty of the negro can never be questioned. He is always willing to stand by those who will protect his interest. Already he is beginning to observe with suspicion. He doesn't know whether the tyrannical South which has always been inimical to his interests since reconstruction, will be flattered with his detriment or not. While THE BEE agrees with the President that he will be the President of all the people irrespective of party, he should not allow the South to continue brutally oppressing the colored man without his protest. If we are to have more excuses from Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States so far as their inability to protect the negro, he can hope for no more that what he has been receiving. His future then will be weighed in the balance and found wanting in everything that goes to make up true manhood and citizenship. Let us not be hasty in coming to conclusions, but let us watch events.

JIM-CROWISM.

While the leaders of the Repub-

licans are lining up for a desperate battle against Jim-Crowism as it relates to railroads and possibly all common carriers and hotels and inns, it would be well for some of the authorities in the Executive Departments to anticipate their action and get on the band-wagon. It is notorious that in some of the Departments that colored people are as persistently ostracised, Jim-Crowed, insulted and humiliated as they were down in Georgia. Colored clerks are put in the first place at such classes of work as will offer but poor chance for advancement. Then they are huddled together in rooms by themselves or nearly so and lastly if they display any sort of manhood in resenting an insult or indignity, they are either reduced, transferred to a more inferior place or upon some pretext are put out of the service. This is no doubt done without the knowledge of the bureau officer or the head of the Department, but is the result of a cabal of negro hating. Southern sympathizing, unjust and tyrannical understrappers who have formed rings for offensive and defensive purposes. We have the facts in our possession and unless these understrappers call a halt there will be an exposé which will cause something to drop. Verbum sap.

DID NOT NAME ALL.

At the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great last Saturday, in speaking of the composite character of the people of the United States, President Roosevelt said: "We have in our veins the blood of the Englishman, the Welshman and the Irishman, the German and the Frenchman, the Scotchman, the Dutchman, the Scandinavian, the Italian, the Magyar, the Finn, the Slav, so that to each of the great powers of the Old World we can claim a more or less distant kinship by blood; and to each strain of blood we owe some particular quality in our national life or national character."

In this enumeration of bloods, that of the African is omitted. But it is nevertheless a fact that there is an admixture of African blood in the composition of fully two millions of the people of the United States, who are known and accepted as pure Caucasians. Thousands of instances are known of men and women, one of whose grandparents or great-grandparents were pure African, who now pass as white people. There is probably a larger admixture of African blood in the composition of the white people of the United States than there is of Italian, Magyar, Finn or Slav.

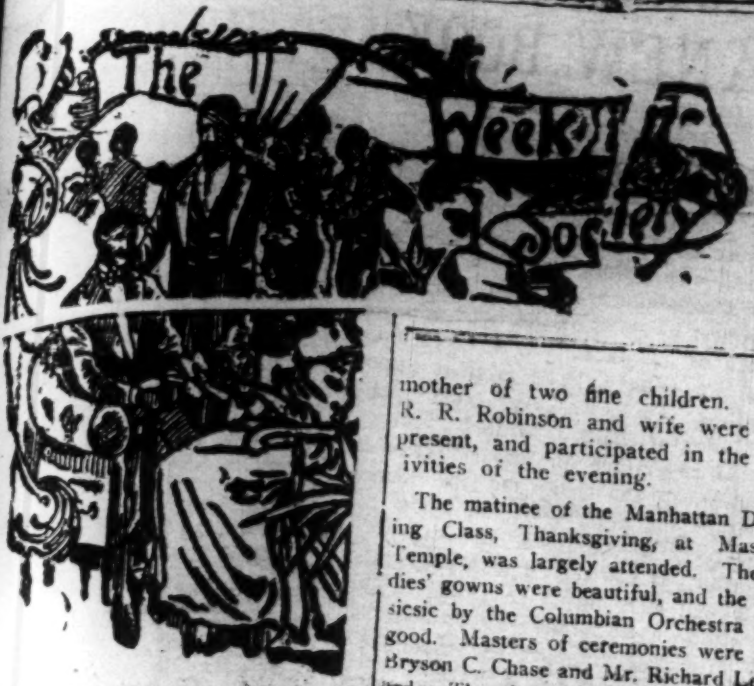
NO DOUBT NOW.

Those who experienced doubts concerning the ability of Chairman Cortelyou to successfully manage a great political campaign have had the scales drop from their eyes and they now behold one of the most astute, able, farsighted, clean and businesslike political manipulators this country has ever seen—second and a close one to the late Mark Hanna. Chairman Cortelyou has had his eyes on every party of the political battle field and he knows pretty well what generals, as well as what subordinate officers did their duty. It's no use to blow now. If you have done the work, it is well known.

Monthly publications styled magazines and seeking the support and patronage of the people should at least publish articles which have not appeared in other publications in the same language, unless the magazine happens to be a review of reviews. This observation is suggested by the fact that THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO for November contains the article on the Conservatory of Music by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, which first appeared in the Washington Post.

\$4.00 TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN, ACCOUNT ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Via B. & O. R. R. Tickets good on all trains November 25th and morning trains November 26th, leaving Washington 7 a. m. (Diner), 9 a. m. (Buffet), 10 a. m. (Diner) and 11 a. m. (Diner). Good returning until November 28, inclusive. Splendid coaches and Pullman cars on all trains. Secure parlor car seats in advance.



THE WEEKLY POST

The News of the City Dissem Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY

Home News and Events Translated Since our Last Issue—O her Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

mother of two fine children. Rev. R. R. Robinson and wife were also present, and participated in the festivities of the evening.

The matinee of the Manhattan Dancing Class, Thanksgiving, at Masonic Temple, was largely attended. The ladies' gowns were beautiful, and the music by the Columbia Orchestra was good. Masters of ceremonies were Mr. Bryson C. Chase and Mr. Richard Leonard. The dancing program was carried out to perfection. It was as follows: Waltz, Welcome our Guest; two-step, Young Men's Protective League; schottische, Banneker Relief Association; lancers, M Street High School; Paul Jones, Gentlemen of the Manhattan; waltz, Emerson Club; mazurka, Armstrong Manual Training School; Brunswick, Young Ladies' Progressive League; quadrille, Young Men's Immediate Relief Association; society two-step, Alumni Dancing Class; Manhattan's schottische, Our Secretary; march, with our wives our sweethearts; intermission; waltz, Our Instructors; military two-step; High School Cadets; lancers, La Tosca; skaters' schottische, Our Faithful Doorkeeper; waltz quadrille, Senior Dancing Class; polka glide, Howard University Athletic Association; Oxford waltz, Ladies of Manhattan Dancing Club; quadrille, Spaulding Club; varsovienne, F. A. A. M.; first-rotation waltz, Marble Hearts; two-step, Villa Flora; waltz, Young Republican Club; "Home, Sweet Home."

The ball and reception of the Young Men's Immediate Relief Association at the Washington Light Infantry Armory, Friday evening, November 18, was one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever been given in this city. The armory was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, etc. The committee on decorations was composed of Messrs. H. W. Ball, chairman, and others. Mr. Edward Rouser, chairman of the program committee, made a fine selection of dances. Attorney Royal A. Hughes, chairman of the general committee, was particularly in evidence. He had everything very nicely arranged. He spared neither pains nor expense to entertain his guests. Mr. Hughes is a leading social light in several organizations in this city, and is a man popular among any of them. The chairman of the dance committee, Mr. H. C. Lee, engaged Mr. Jesse H. Foster, the well-known caterer in the northwest, to furnish the supper. The special guests of the occasion were Attorney A. W. Gray, Charles F. M. Brown, president of the Young Men's Patriotic League; David A. Clark, president of the Young Men's Immediate Relief Association; Mr. W. Calvin Chase, editor of THE BEE; Arthur H. Boston, together with Messrs. John R. Brown, J. R. Brown, president of the Young Men's Protective League, who has made a very acceptable president, and will no doubt be his own successor. Among some of the most prominent guests present were Messrs. August A. Honesty, of the firm of Parker & Briggitt; Dr. Hugh J. Daniels, Chas. D. Sidney, Thomas J. Abrahams, W. A. McBeath, Lorenzo Chase, William Payne, Bryson C. Chase, A. L. Alexander, Dr. W. S. Naylor, George W. Cole, Charles Vessall, William H. Swan, Xenophon Lee, Miss E. L. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Miles, Misses Alice Snyder, Liles, Lee, Mrs. Ruder, Mrs. Minta B. Simmons, Mrs. Edwards, Miss May Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coleman. Music was furnished by the Columbia Orchestra. This organization is one of the strongest in the city. Its membership numbers about four hundred.

HILLSDALE NOTES.

Dr. Giles has the only colored drug store in this place, and is well patronized.

The new Odd Fellows hall will be dedicated about December 1.

Mr. W. H. Liverpool has returned from his home in Urbana, Ohio. He did some good work for the party.

Mr. Henry Sayles, of Nicholas avenue, has been confined to home for several weeks.

The Circle No. 16 of Lincoln Temple Church, Washington, D. C., gave an indoor fete at the residence of Miss Maree Lewis, Douglass Hall, Anacostia, D. C., Tuesday evening, November 15, which was largely attended. Proceeds were for the benefit of the church.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of Union Industrial Academy, of Port Conway, Va., Dr. W. K. Scott, of Anacostia, D. C., was unanimously elected a member of the board. Rev. J. H. A. Cyrus is president.

READ THE BEE.

Wonderful demonstrations. Es-Salamu—Aleikum—Pilgrims gathered at Mecca (Alexandria) under the Domain of Ill. Sheik. Magnus L. Robinson, 33rd degree, who observed his fifty-second birthday anniversary at his private mosque, 609 St. Asaph Oasis, Alexandria, 11-21. Noble Robinson is the Imperial Recorder of the Nobility of Ancient Egyptian Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Imperial Divan was well represented also. Prominent members of the mystic tie were present, among them the Ill. W. H. J. Malvin, G. M. of the District of Columbia, and many others. There were plenty of camels and goats. Milk direct from the Zen-Zems. We can only say to Noble Robinson: Aleikum-es-Salamu.

It appears like our friends, Prof. W. H. Hart and Bro. John Colvin are having a hard time in appearing as Indians. Brother Colvin for a long time was a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 5, F. A. A. M., of this city (colored). Indians generally join white Masonic lodges, and not the colored; but we guess Brother Colvin and Professor Hart understand their foundations for such stand.

Mr. Roosevelt has been elected President. There is no danger of social equality or negro domination. The colored man does not desire social equality. All the negro wants is an equal show along with all other men. He wants civil and political liberty.

Mr. George W. Murray, for M. C. of South Carolina, has been appointed fourth class postmaster at Huger, in Berkeley county, S. C. (From the Mound Bayou Demonstrator of Mississippi, November 10, 1904.)

W. H. Lewis, colored, of Boston, Mass., has been elected coach for the Harvard University football team. He is the only member of the team that will receive a salary.

Hazel Harrison (colored) of LaPorte, Ind., has made a successful debut as a piano soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, Germany. She is the first colored artist to receive such honor.

There are 21,268 negro teachers and college professors in the United States; 15,550 clergymen; 82 bankers and brokers; 120 civil engineers and surveyors; 728 lawyers; 12,327 iron and steel workers; 545,980 laborers; 185 electricians; 529 linemen; 56,327 railroad employees; 2,043 actors and showmen; 52 architects, designers and draftsmen; 236 artists and teachers of art; 1734 physicians and surgeons; 212 dentists; 210 journalists; 3,291 musicians and teachers of music; 99 literary and scientific persons. The negro is engaged in all trades, and the curious part is, that whatever line of work the man follows, there is also a negro woman engaged, with the exception of architect, banker and broker, telegraph and telephone linemen, boilermaker, trunkmaker and patternmaker. There are 164 colored clergymen; 262 black actresses; 10 Afro-American female lawyers; 1 negro woman works as a roofer, another as a plumber, 45 as blacksmith, iron and steel worker, and machinist; 3 are wholesale, and 860 retail merchants; others follow in an infinite variety of skilled and unskilled trades. Nearly 600,000 negro men and women follow agriculture. Negroes operate one-eighth of all the farms in the United States; one-half of the cotton plantations. The number of self-supporting negroes is much larger than the whites of all over ten years old. 84.1 percent of colored males and 40.7 percent of colored females are engaged in gainful occupations, against 79.5 percent of white males and 16 percent of white females. These are figures which the negro can point to with pride. (Synopsis of article of Samuel E. Moffett, in the Saturday Evening Post.)

Recently a society was formed in Chicago, Ill., called the Frederick Douglass Centre. Mrs. Henry W. Magee, of No. 7726 Union avenue (a fine residential section of the city), a white lady, opened her doors, and of the eighteen guests bidden to the reception eleven were colored and the remainder white. They treated the colored ladies with the same deference as they treated the whites. Permanent headquarters will be opened shortly.

The condition of the negro is very much like the children of Israel. First, they were brought to this country, in 1620, against their will; second, God, by use of war, released them through Abraham Lincoln (the Moses of the race); third, the next act appears, dirty treatment by the ex-rebels of the South. Aaron now appears in the person of Mr. Roosevelt. Moses' Box 570.

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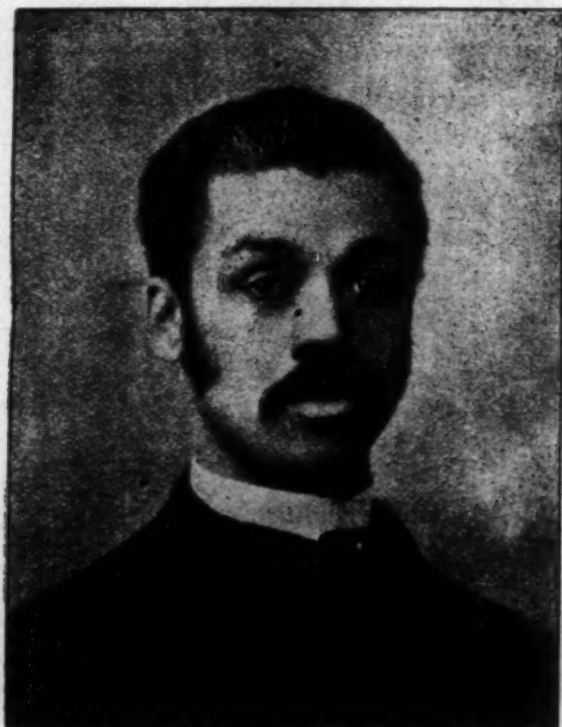
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CITY BRIEFS.

Read Hudson's variety store advertisement in this week's BEE. Look and see the great bargain. Mention THE BEE when you go there.

James F. Johnson, whose cut appears, is one of the prominent colored citizens residing in the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson was raised by some of the most prominent people of Washington. He was born at the corner of F and Tenth streets southwest, forty-eight years ago, and it may be said is a simon-pure citizen of South Washington. Mr. Johnson is comfortably fixed in the world's goods. He owns a nice home in Deanwood, D. C., and his present address is No. 125 D street southwest. For a number of years he lived in his house No. 1753 S street northwest. He is also engaged in the livery business with his wife, having several handsome carriages to hire. For twenty-four years he has been employed at the city post-office, where he has worked his way up to his present position. He has a very interesting family, consisting of wife, two daughters and a son. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Calif DeLang, of Baltimore, Md. For a number of years he was sexton of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church; then he resigned to accept a position at Marvin Methodist Episcopal Church (South), where he was highly thought of. He belongs to St. Monica Protestant Episcopal Church, being one of the vestry. In secret orders he is a prominent Mason, having received all of the degrees, and being the present Deputy Grand Master of F. A. A. M. for the District of Columbia. He is also a prominent member of Eastern Star Lodge of Odd Fellows. One of the charter members of the first Household of Ruth formed south of Mason and Dixon's Line. Also one of the founders of the Banakers' Relief Association. Brother Johnson is noted for his many quiet acts of charity, and is always interested in any movement that tends to the elevation of the race. Brother Johnson is one of our self-made men.



JAMES F. JOHNSON.

DECEMBER 31ST IS THE LAST DAY

To get the Farm and Fireside Free with a Subscription to THE BEE.

The contract which renders it possible for us to give the Farm and Fireside free with each cash subscription to THE BEE expires by limitation on the thirty-first of October. It is "Now or Never." You had better borrow the two dollars with which to make home happy with these two interesting papers than to let this chance go by. It's the best investment you can secure with money. Try it and you will reap heavy weekly dividends.

Farm and Fireside is issued twice a month, twenty-four numbers a year, and has from twenty to thirty-two large pages, each issue; it is profusely illustrated with half-tones. It is the best farm and home journal in America. Thousands of dollars are expended annually for expert advice for the farmer, dairyman, stock-raiser, poultryman, fruit-grower, and gardener. It has departments for the good housewife, fashion pages, patterns, good stories, puzzles; it furnishes a lawyer and a doctor, wit and humor columns, and a young people's department. Examine the sample copy that has been sent to you.

OUR PROPOSITION.

Every new cash subscriber to THE BEE will be given a subscription to Farm and Fireside one year free.

Every old subscriber who pays his subscription to THE BEE to October 1, 1904, and one year in advance, will be given a year's subscription to this valuable farm paper.

Accept this offer today, before you neglect it.

This is an opportunity to secure Farm and Fireside one year free by merely paying your subscription in advance. You can learn the date on which your subscription expires by

examining the figures following your name on the address label of THE BEE. If you are already paid ahead, send \$1.00, and your time will be advanced another year.

Address THE WASHINGTON BEE,

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Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio railroad now on sale from Washington as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$33.60 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$28.00 round trip.

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STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

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Agents Wanted \$20.00 a week

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BY E. A. JOHNSON, AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE, History of Negro Soldiers in the Spanish American War, The Negro Almanac and Statistics.

The latest and most interesting story yet published on the Negro problem pictures the career of a brilliant young Southern lady who espoused the Negro's cause, creates a revolution in Southern sentiment and shows how this problem can be settled by just and human treatment. The Negro's past, present and future is vividly presented, interwoven with romance, fiction, love and marriage. Some favorite subjects treated are: The Story of Reconstruction, The tyranny of prejudiced newspapers, The success of governments created by Negro votes in the South, Labor unions and color line, The kind of education the Negro needs, Southern plantations in the hands of Negroes and negroes in the court, John Temple Graves, Vardaman and Tillman answered successfully. PRICE \$1.00, postpaid.

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Four other races.

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Admission to Grand Stand \$1.50;

Paddock 50c. extra; Ladies 50c.; boxes holding 4, \$2.50 extra.

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Chris. Xander,

909 7th street Northwest.

LEGAL NOTICES.

James F. Bundy, Attorney

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Claudia P. Coles complainant, vs. Callie Coles & Ida Watts, defendants.

No. 24971. Equity Docket N. 5

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

On motion of the complainant it is this 4th day of November, A. D. 1904, ordered that the defendant, Callie Coles, cause her appearance to be entered hereon or before the fourth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This notice to be published in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee.

By the Court.

Thos. H. Anderson, Justice.

True copy. Test J. R. Young, clerk.

By F. E. Cunningham, Ass't. Clerk.

Thomas L. Jones, Att'y.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

Holding a Probate Court

No. 12499. administration

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of John V. Thomas late of the District of Columbia deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November, A. D. 1904; otherwise they may be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November, 1904.

Rachel Thomas, 748 12 1/2 St. N. E.

Attest: James Tanner,

Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN

SOLDIERS WANTED

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Rev. Drew is considered one of the

leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful

revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two

hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted.

Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1904, eight

weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice.—Churches desiring to engage

Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival

meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms:

The church pays expenses, such as

board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free

will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly

licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New

York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount

Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilad

Baptist Church, was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place

Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of

Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Beth-

any Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

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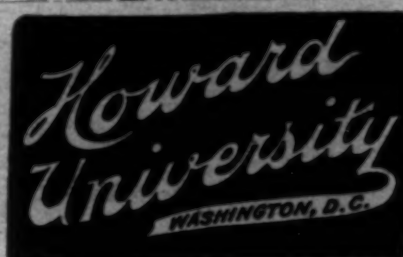
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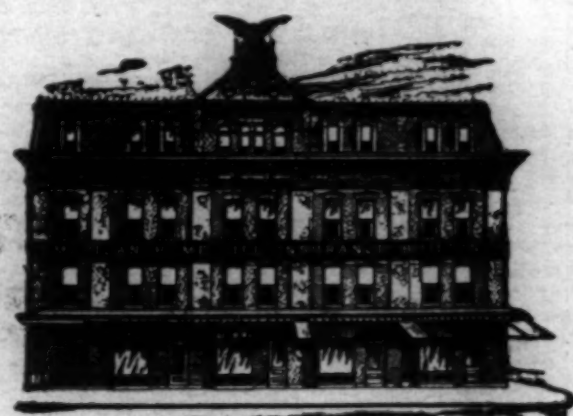
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